

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,

BY THE
BAND OF S.M.S. "HANSA,"

(By Permission of Rear-Admiral VON HOLTZENDORFF.)

FRIDAY, 22nd April, at 9 P.M. sharp.

A SPECIALLY FINE PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED.

Prices... \$2 Dress Circle and Stalls. \$1 Pit.

PLAN AT ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

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Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SILMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th May 1896.

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Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 27th April, 1904, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's, Kowloon,

A QUANTITY OF

DAMAGED CARGO,
Ex S.S. "GLENFURTH."

TERMS:—As usual.

For full particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER,
Diameter 10 ft., Length 10 ft.,
immediate delivery.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & CO., LTD.,
13, Praya East.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1904.

[499]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.
In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.88 ex Factory.SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August 1903.

[D]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts),
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SILMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

[54]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPSOF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,
forGASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPSat the most moderate
prices.Lamps fixed up for
buyers free of charge.Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

50, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

[51]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
the Rates (to call) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1903.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized
from simple speculation, but the great fortunes
are derived from legitimate and honest business
—where the goods furnished are worth the
price they bring. Certain famous business
men have accumulated their millions wholly in
this way. Prompt and faithful in every con-
tract or engagement they enjoy the confidence
of the public and command a class of trade that
is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In
the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive
others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to
distinguish between real friends and foes in
disguise. A humbug may be advertised with
a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets,
but it is soon detected and exposed. The
manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have always acted on very different principles.
Before offering it to the public they first made
sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did
its name appear in print. People were assured
of what it would do, and found the statement
truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all
believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend.
It is palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives im-
purities from the blood and cures Anemia,
Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung
Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis
W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I
have found it a most efficient preparation, em-
bodying all of the medicinal properties of a
pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It
stands in the front rank in the march of medi-
cine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with
a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or
doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you."
Sold by all chemists.

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS.

THREE DISCOVERIES.

We hear much nowadays, writes Mr. C. W.
Saleeby in *Academy and Literature*, of the
rapidity and facility with which Japan has
adopted Western civilization, and she is rightly
admired therefor. It is, indeed, a good hap
that has provided her with chloroform and
carbolic acid—with modern surgery, that is
to say—the beginning of what promises to
be a long campaign. It is not possible for us
to conceive what chloroform means to the
soldier. Here is merciful anaesthetic, easily
administered, needing no apparatus whatever
(unlike ether), certain in its effects, and so
powerful and concentrated that the question of
portage hardly arises. What agonies it is
now abolishing in the Far East who can say;
and for this agent Japan owes a debt to man of
a far distant race, who risked his life in
anaesthetizing himself with it, fifty-seven years
ago, in an Edinburgh dining-room. No less
great than its debt to Sir James Simpson is its
debt to Lord Lister, "who saves more lives
every year than Napoleon took in all his wars."
But it has not all been mere adoption and
imitation on the part of Japan. In the science
of relieving human suffering, I have quoted two
discoveries, made by a Scot and a Yorkshire-
man, which will save thousands of Japanese—
and Russian—lives, and will relieve immeasur-
able agonies in the present campaign. But,
confining ourselves to the records of that same
branch of science, we may easily discover that
we, too, are in Japan's debt for at least three
discoveries, two of which have already saved
many European lives. I do not say that they
take rank with anaesthesia and Listerism, but
they are noteworthy additions, nevertheless, to
the war-stores of the healing art.The oldest of these is the discovery by Kita-
sato, a Japanese bacteriologist, of the bacillus
that causes lock-jaw or tetanus. Now, if there
is any branch of science that requires patience,
manual and ocular dexterity—if one may use
the phrase—and a genius for details, it is bac-
teriology. Anyone who knows how Pasteur,
his founder, discovered the life-saving treatment
of hydrophobia, or who has read the history of
Koch's successful search—rewarded after many
years—for the tubercle bacillus, will agree with
me in this assertion. And these are typical
Japanese qualities, as their art abundantly
proves. The most dexterous dissector I ever
knew was a Japanese. Therefore it is not sur-
prising that we owe to them the discovery of
the *bacillus tetani*, leading to the production of
an anti-toxic serum which is now regularly used
and is by far the most efficient remedy we pos-
sess for this terrible disease.But this is not their only achievement in
bacteriology, for a Japanese observer named
Shiga has recently discovered the bacillus which
causes a great many cases of dysentery; and
though that discovery has not yet led to any
improvement in prevention or treatment, and
will therefore not lower, during this struggle, the
death rate from that dire foe of the soldier in
war time, no one doubts that this is the first step
towards our control of another deadly disease.The third discovery is really more interest-
ing, because it raises new problems. There is
in the body of each of us a pair of organs
known as the adrenal glands; yet unknown to
the public, though life could not continue with-
out them. It is a curious fact, by the way, that
the public has heard of the stomach—which is
the least important of the digestive organs, and
which many people are now living without in
perfect comfort—yet has never heard of the
pancreas, which is the digestive organ *par
excellence*, and which is essential to life quite
apart from its digestive function. Occasionally
we consume, as a dainty, an animal's pancreas,
which we call a "sweetbread," but we never
suspect that without our own sweet-
bread we could not live for more than three
weeks. Similarly the adrenal glands, with-
out which we would die in an even shorter
time, are not known to public fame. It was
a Japanese chemist, Takamine, who isolated
from these glands the invaluable
substance which they produce for the benefit ofthe rest of the body. It is known as adrenalin,
and nearly every sample of it, if prepared
by a good firm, bears upon it the name of that
distinguished Japanese. I have not space here
to discuss the normal role of adrenalin. I
would only say that if there were none in your
blood just now you would not have the muscular
strength to sit in an easy chair, far less
stand or walk. But the most remarkable in-
fluence of adrenalin is on the blood-vessels. A
solution containing one part of it in a million
will contract the microscopic blood-vessels
in the foot of a frog so that you can no longer
see them. Hence it is the most powerful
of all chemical agents for stopping haemorr-
hage. It will arrest bleeding from the nose
when everything else has failed; not that that
much matters, for the nose is accessible to
mechanical means; but adrenalin has already
saved many lives that were oozing away in, a
thin red stream no surgeon could reach. I
wonder how many Russian soldiers' lives will
be preserved by it during the present war, to
enable them to fight against Takamine's fellow-
countrymen? Not that they will know their
saviour's name or race.

WHERE NOISE IS KING.

WHAT A BOILERMAKER ENDURES.

No human being endures so much in the
way of deafening, ear-shattering noise as a
boiler-maker. The whole place in which he
works is filled with thunderous sound as of
artillery-firing. Along its huge length fat
boilers lie in stocks like giant iron canoes in
process of building; while men, whose skins
glisten in the light and heat, rush about with
pinners holding red-hot rivets, which they
thrust through the plates to have their pro-
truding noses flattened by heavy hammers.
Over everything the fierce light of the braziers
makes weird shadows on the heaving muscles
of workers.A hard, wearing life it is and a little thing
impairs a boiler-maker's efficiency. As Mr.
Thomas Houghton, a Birmingham boiler-maker,
recently said to a newspaper interviewer, even
damaged digestion may incapacitate one. Mr.
Houghton, some time ago, was compelled to
give up his work, but he cured himself by Dr.
Williams' pink pills. Mr. Houghton, who lives
at 65 Cuthbert-road, Winslow Green, Birming-
ham, England, said:"I was a victim of wind and indigestion for
a long time, and was frequently attacked by
spasms, which were so painful that I was afraid
to stoop at my work in case they should come
on.""At home, after meals, I had often to walk
about the house, in order to disperse them. There
was a pain in my chest which completely took
my breath away at times. Of course, it hampered
me very much at the works, and I was afraid
to take my food.""Then my wife, who had suffered terribly
with indigestion, prevailed upon me to get her
a bottle of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale
people, and after taking them for some time
her improvement was so marked that I began
to take the pills myself, with the result that,
like her, I felt speedy relief. After taking
about two bottles I was completely cured.""I can't speak too highly of the merits of
this medicine. I have a capital appetite now,
and can go about my work with pleasure. In
fact, to-day I have been carpentering, for
amusement, which would have been impossible
a short time ago."

MAN AND WIFE.

THE STORY OF A HAPPY PAIR.

Mrs. Houghton, wife of the hero of the remark-
able story related in this issue under the title
"Where Noise is King," had a story to tell not
less remarkable than that of her husband.
"About six months ago," she explained to a
press representative, "I began to be troubled
with dyspepsia. I thought little of it at first,
and went on with my work as usual, thinking
it would soon go away. However, I was mis-
taken, for it developed to a terrible
degree. I had a heavy feeling in my
chest and severe palpitation of the heart.
Sometimes my heart was so bad that I hadMR. AND MRS. HOUGHTON.
(From Photographs.)to lean forward for a long time to stop it. The
giddiness in my head also became so serious
that I was eventually too timid to go out. I
was afraid of falling against tramcars or into
shop windows, and even on a broad pavement
I lay helplessly from one side to the other.
I had a gnawing and burning sensation in the
stomach as if I had eaten fire. Many a time I
never touched food for a day; even tea made
me ill. At length I began to think that I
should have to give up.""At length I was attracted by an article in a
Birmingham paper on the subject of the re-
markable cures wrought by Dr. Williams' pink
pills for pale people. I persuaded my husband
to let me give them a trial, and he obtained two
bottles. I had become so bad that I had to beat
myself in order to get my breath, and it was
miserable to be about, and still worse to lie in bed.
At the end of the second bottle I noticed a
distinct improvement. I took five bottles alto-
gether, and am now in excellent health and
can enjoy my food."Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Houghton raised any
objection to the proposal that the interview
should be given every publicity.

Intimation.

The ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.



Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

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Men as well as women benefit by the new
blond and new strength which Dr. Williams'
pink pills are able to give. But it is only the
genuine pills which have the virtue.If Mr. and Mrs. Houghton had used an
imitation or substitute they would be suffering
still. It is the genuine pills bearing Dr.
Williams' name (and to be obtained post free
for two and ninepence from Dr. Williams'
Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London,
if readers have any difficulty in purchasing the
genuine at shops) which have cured so many
cases of anaemia, bile, consumption, fits, gout,
indigestion, kidney disease, paralysis, locomotor
ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, and the frequent
ailments of ladies. Substitutes cure nothing.

Intimations.

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.
NEAR G. P. O., HONGKONG.ENGLISH, CHINESE, JAPANESE,
FRENCH, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE
as used at Macao, all INDIAN TONGUES,
and other Languages.

Translations made for the Public.

Typewriting taught on the blind touch
system.Shorthand; "Up-to-date" or Pitman's system
taught.

Typewriting Copies made for the Public.

NOTE:—On and after the 1st of May next
the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shorthand will
be considerably increased.A Branch Studio will be opened at CANTON
in a few days.For Postal Lessons, etc.; Circulars, Post Free.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

WANTED.

THREE COMPOSITORS.
Apply to—
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" CO.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904.TSU FAN
DENTIST.PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.
Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,
50, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably
short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectually suppressing the source of
infection, and thus preventing the development of the
disease, and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 is a remedy for
the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and
swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion
to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of
tissues and ruin of health. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3 is for nervous
exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early errors, excesses, residence in
hot, unhealthy climates, etc. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.THERAPION is sold by the prin-
cipal Chemists and
Medicinal Dispensaries throughout the world. Price in England 1/6
4/6 per bottle, state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the French
Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's (the
Commissioner, and without which it is a forgery).Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

Shipping—Steamer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Ponch, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant,
at 11 A.M.For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,
Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.85
One month.....	7.50
Two months.....	13.00
Three ".....	19.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No discount less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contract,..... \$ per cent.

6 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12 " " " " " " " " " " " "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
for each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap atTHE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.Estimates given for all classes of work on
application toTHE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

Intimations.

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS

WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CAR-

BOLIC SOAPS effect a saving of 50%

owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late

Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTI-

FRICE. In the early days of the Colony the

public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 934.
CABLE ADDRESS: "WATER," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,

祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

THE PHARMACY,
FLETCHER & Co.,

房藥 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 法中
Hongkong.

FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS SUFFERERS

should procure a Bottle of
GRIMAULT'S BISMUTH CREAM.

Two Doses invariably check the most
severe cases and give immediate relief from
pain.

PRICE PER BOTTLE \$1.75.

A. STEVENSON,

Chemist,

Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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accessible to messenger. On contributions by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
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world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904

PAN-MONGOLISM.

As the war progresses, each week bringing with it news of some new success for Japan, and the vaunted reputation of Russia's might crumbles away like the sand dunes before the first breath of the sirocco, so, co-ordinately, the rabid ravings of the St. Petersburg press range the entire gamut of literary hysteria. At the beginning there was, in the Muscovite journals, no question of Russia's ultimate success in the present struggle, and columns of insult were heaped daily upon the impudent foeman who had dared to attack the power of the Tsar. Since, however, the inspired sheets have adopted a more plaintive tone and Europe is informed that, a victorious Japan may result in the raising of a modern *Frankenstein*, which, fostered by the sympathetic connivance of certain Powers, will some day turn and bring down destruction on their heads. As might well be expected, the Yellow Peril fever has made rapid progress with a certain section of the Parisian press, several of the nationalist journals drawing harrowing pictures of a Sino-Japanese invasion of Europe, outcome of the defeat of Holy Russia. A military contributor to the *Leipziger Allgemeine* issues a note of warning against Japan. He is of opinion that if this country emerges victorious from the campaign France will soon have to deal with her in connection with her Indo-Chinese possessions. He goes so far as to say that all those acquainted with Far Eastern affairs are convinced that Japan eagerly desires to seize them. Another, M. Louis Barthou, in a letter to the *Republique Française* sets forth the reasons why, in his opinion, France should be grateful for her alliance with Russia, and observes that "the victory of Japan would soon lead to new and formidable conflicts. What would become of our possessions in Indo-China?" The childish absurdity of such statements is hardly a flattering proof of the knowledge of political geography possessed by these gentlemen. From them one would imagine that the colonies of France in Eastern Asia were next door to Japan, whereas no less a distance than 1,600 miles exists, by sea, between the two nearest points in these countries. Overland, the whole of southern China and the Yellow Sea intervenes between the Island Empire and the frontiers of the French colonies; surely no mean buffer state this. A complaint from Roumania that England had designs on her integrity would be just about as logical. Such arguments, provoked by the pro-Russian sympathies of our neighbours and the proverbially brilliant creative powers of Parisian imagination, do not carry conviction and are not worthy of serious consideration, otherwise than as remarkable productions of versatile literary talent. The Yellow Peril as a future menace to Europe might, did certain conditions exist, have some *raison d'être*; that is if the race origin of the inhabitants of China and Japan was the same, if it were possible to reform the present system of government in the Celestial Empire without destroying the existing dynasty, and on the condition that the teeming millions of China were of a homogeneous stock. Two of these conditions do not exist and the third is next door to the impossible. The origin of the Japanese people is wrapped in mystery, though the generally accepted theory is that they are a branch of the Malay family. Certain it is that there is no more remarkable phenomenon with regard to Eastern Asia than the contrast in race and character of the inhabitants of China and Japan. Possessing a civilization dating back to the remotest antiquity and a code of moral philosophy alike admirable and effective, these two races have ideals which are opposite in the extreme. Japan has adopted Western theories in the administration of her government, the organisation of her army and navy and conduct of her trade. China retains and cherishes, as of yore, that restrictive system of exclusiveness which until three centuries ago formed an effective barrier between her and the other nations of the world. The Japanese have always been a warlike people. The use of arms, the art of self-defence, hold the place of honour in the tendencies of the race, therefore the

national pride and ambition of Japan are developed to an admirable degree. With the Chinese we have none of this. The teachings of Confucius have produced political indifference, deadened all national traits and diverted the ambitions of the people in the direction of self-interest. Instead of national pride we find an air of assumed superiority over the barbarian, and secure in the situation thus arrogated to himself the celestial devotes all his efforts to the furthering of his own ends. He possesses no patriotism; all his interests are self-centred. Consequently, nepotism, venality and corruption are general, and are in fact accepted as logical—national honour and morality are non-existent. Japan is by no means an object of affection to China and never will be. It may be that the Celestial possesses a sneaking and astonished admiration for the brave little nation that has dared to challenge the land-grabbing Colossus, before whom he himself has been cringing and reeling for close upon four hundred years, but that is all. Had a victorious Japan make an attempt to reorganise the government of the middle Empire, and import a sense of honesty into its administrative methods, and to restrain the rapacity of the mandarins, the Chinese would undoubtedly consider any such effort as an attempt to sap the foundations of their empire, and risings, provoked by the corrupt classes, would be general all over the country. Besides, China has neither forgotten, nor forgiven, the crushing defeat inflicted in 1895, and, beneath a veneer of servile admiration, she hides as deep a hatred of the Japan of today, led by H.I.M. Mutsu Kito, as she possessed for that nation when directed by the victorious Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century. Japan will probably and it is our cherished hope, vanquish Russia, but she will never dominate China as a united empire, because China is completely deficient in those elements which go to make a homogeneous nation. It is true that, in its inwardness, the Oriental mind is so different from that of the European that it is no easy task to fathom its manner of thinking, also, as an Eastern Power, it is impossible to gauge Japan from a standpoint of Western ideas. The ulterior aim of that nation must remain as yet unknown, perhaps even to herself, but the probability of her ever being able to obtain such an influence over China as would enable her to infuse a national spirit into that inert, chaotic community forming its population and induce that people to join in an attempted conquest of Asia and perhaps Europe, is too absurd to merit serious attention. Such theories are worthy only of the professional alarmist, or may serve as a useful factor in the political programme of Russian diplomacy. At the opening of the present struggle Japan solemnly declared to the world that she was undertaking the war without any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The honesty of purpose with which she has abided by her past agreements give no cause for us to doubt her sincerity. It is not improbable, however, that the force of circumstances occasioned by her becoming victorious may force Japan into establishing a protectorate over Korea and our own action in Egypt might well serve as a parallel example of a similar situation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* arrived here this morning from Singapore.

A BODY has been found in a locked box behind a latrine at Mongkok, and on examination that it was a plague infected body.

IT is reported from Moji that Captain Ota and Naval Engineer Shibata have returned from Korea. These officers report that almost everything belonging to the *Varyag* has been recovered, with the exception of the heavy guns.

A JAPANESE has opened negotiations with Messrs. Hiles & Co., in Yokohama, to purchase the German steamer *Tsien* of 1,800 tons for 120,000 yen, to be used on the North China line for bringing shipments of beans from Newchwang.

THE Straits Currency Note Issue has produced in the five years it has been in existence the sum of 1,082,900. Interest almost entirely forms the income amounting to \$188,893 last year. The expenditure (except in the first year) averages about \$30,000. It would seem therefore that the profit on last year's working was about \$150,000.

SOME sugar import merchants in Yokohama are reported to have sent telegraphic instructions to captains of vessels carrying sugar to call at N. g. saki or Kobe as quickly as possible to escape the imposition of war tax. It is reported that vessels which are unable to call at either port before the enforcement of the taxation measure will be instructed to call at Formosan ports and land their cargoes there.

THE *Shanghai Times* states that there is a persistent rumour in well-informed circles to the effect that the British government has arranged with the Portuguese Government for the surrender of Goa, on the eastern coast of Malacca, (sic) and the port of Macao, in exchange for certain territorial concessions in the b. undaries of Portuguese South Africa. Our Northern contemporary gives no authority for the statement.

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. Ltd. has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 300 bales tobacco at Glds 2.44"

As a result of the increased taxes on sweetmeats, the price of sugar commodities in Kobe has already gone up. Confectionery and sweets are now becoming dear, and in this way the little into with five in to spare must pay his contribution to the war fund of the nation.

MR. Warwick Peckham a ten minutes' lecture on the "Up-to-date" Shorthand at the Queen's College this morning in the presence of Dr. Bateson Wright, the Head Master, and a number of scholars; the boys quickly grasped the alphabet and wrote on the board various words. The same lecture was given yesterday at the Belhous Public School, with a similar success, over 100 pupils taking up the study.—*Continued*

By kind permission of Lt. Col. Tremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Friday, the 22nd April (weather permitting):—

March "March de Turenne" Godard
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke
Selection "The Toreador" Clarke

SIR ROBERT HART AND THE LAND TAX.

Mr. W. E. Mackinnon writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* as follows:—

I have read with great interest Sir Robert Hart's method of raising revenue for China. His advice is consistent with Chinese thought from the most ancient times. The great Emperors Yao and Shun used the method of dividing the land into districts of nine squares of 100 mu each, the crop of the centre square being reaped by the people as a tax. The burden of Mencius plea for reform is a return to the ancient plan. This was a tax on the value of the land and not so much per mu.

In the town a site tax was levied and no other property or house tax. A land tax should appeal to the Chinese.

It should be a tax on land values or on rent, not on mere land area, a cash tax now levied on all land would limit the margin of cultivation. Some land hardly will produce as much as 200 cash an acre without a good outlay of capital. The 200 cash an acre would throw much of the poorer land now cultivated out of use. This would greatly lessen the wealth production of the whole country.

A tax on land value or rent has no such fault. The heaviest tax would fall on city and mine lands. If China develops, her city lands will greatly rise in value, and even J. S. Mill allows that such increment belongs to the state. With the opening of mines a great source of revenue is at once made available.

If average wheat land in China produces from one to two bushels per mu, city and mine lands produce a hundred and a thousand fold of other forms of wealth. It would be unfair to expect the farmers to pay the whole tax of the country and city lands and mines to escape. The land of New York city is worth about three billions which at 4 per cent. would give a tax of 120 millions. The land value of Shanghai is at least 15,000,000,000 which at 4 per cent. would yield 600 million taels. Farm land is worth from \$10 to \$40 an acre, city lands \$1,000 to \$10,000 an acre; and mine lands from \$100 to \$100,000 an acre. A land tax to suit China should be a percentage on the value of the land not to per cent as the ancient Chinese used to pay but about 4 per cent and the poorer lands should have no tax at all. This would encourage the tillage of such lands and thus increase wealth production. The Chinese landlords understand this principle as does the government. In opening up waste land neither tax nor rent is charged for the first three years. All economists agree that a tax on rent cannot be shifted, and the landlord must pay it himself. A tax on land according to area would hurt mainly the small farmer and cause discontent. Viceroy Liu just before his death was thinking about taxation, and a certain foreigner proposed to him that the house tax should be modified and the tax levied on the lot instead of on the house. This would tax vacant lots as well as those built on, and the result would be that vacant lot owners would be hurt and either build or yield to some one that would build, thus lowering rents. Proclamations could be put out showing that a lot tax was in imitation of the ancient classical methods and gain the literati to support the measure. If a tax of 200 cash an acre not touching mines and city lots, would yield 400 millions; if the average value of farm lands is 15,000 cash would be about 4 per cent. If 4 per cent is the rate on farm lands, then 4 per cent is a fair rate for city and mine lands. This tax on mine and city lands should produce at least another 400 millions and perhaps 800 millions as the country improves, 400 millions is not enough money to run the expenses of China, and the small salaries suggested by Sir Robert for the officials would I fear not lead them out of the temptation to pick and steal. With the increased revenue I suggest they might be saved much temptation.

THE MARITIME DEFENCE OF TONKIN.

One of the two French submarines now on their way out to the Far East will probably be stationed at Hongkong. The French cruiser *Montcalm* and *Gueydon* and a destroyer are now lying in Halong Bay. It is stated that these vessels will be stationed there for the defence of Hongkong and Haiphong.

A firm of shipwrights in Haiphong have been approached by the French Government with a view of constructing, if it be possible, to construct at that port several torpedo boats similar to those turned out by the Arsenal at Saigon. The firm in question replied affirmatively and has already supplied the authorities with plans and tenders.

AN EXCUSE THAT FAILED.

BANKRUPT COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

"If he thinks he can play fast and loose with this Court he makes a mistake." So said the Chief Justice this morning when he presided, in the Supreme Court, over the hearing of an application, by Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, on behalf of the Official Receiver, for the punishment of a debtor for contempt of Court, and that the man should be adjudged bankrupt. The grounds on which the application was made were that the debtor was ordered to make out and give to the Official Receiver a statement of his affairs. This had not been done and, continued Mr. Hays in pleading the fact before the Court, apparently he left the Colony and, he believed he was right in saying, he had not returned; at least, he was not aware that he had.

His Lordship asked whether the debtor had had notice of the application, and Mr. Hays replied in the affirmative, adding that it was not stated that the notice was to be served personally. "I only wanted to see if a man who is not here," said the Chief Justice, "for I do not like to commit a man unless I hear what he has to say for himself. However, I shall adjudge him a bankrupt, and the only question is as to the punishment to protect the Court. He does not choose to come here nor does he choose to send any excuse for his absence."

Mr. Hays:—Perhaps your Lordship would not mind letting him be called.

His Lordship:—Yes, have his named called.

The named of Lau Tuk Sam echoed three times throughout the Court, and much to everyone's surprise there was a rustle among the few occupants of the public benches and a blue robed Chinaman stepped forward as though the application before the Court had no interest for him in the least.

Addressing him, the Chief Justice said:—Why have you not filed your statement of affairs as required by the Act?

Debtor:—I have done it; I brought all the account books in.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd:—He has filed no statement of affairs and given no assistance at all.

His Lordship (to debtor):—Have you been away since the order was made?—I went back to the country.

What business have you to go to the country? You came here to be made a bankrupt, and then amuse yourself in this sort of fashion.—My grand-mother died.

I never knew a Chinaman who did not have a convenient relative die. The first duty you have to do is to show proper respect to the Court. You have actions brought against you, and instead of being in gaol as you ought to be, you ask to be made a bankrupt and have the actions stayed against you. You have never done that, or have you done your duty to anybody. You simply walk off into China. Why did not you ask the permission of the Official Receiver?—I did not understand.

You cannot go anywhere you like. If my grand-mother died and I wanted to go away I should have to get permission. You think you can do whatever you please in Hongkong.—I do not understand the law.

You understand perfectly well about all these things. You are a most insolent man. Why did not you attend the first meeting of creditors on 8th April?—I did not know of it.

Very well, I commit you for contempt of Court, and when you have done all the things required you can come and ask to be let out. (To Mr. Hays). The best thing is to send him to gaol and have him up on *habeas corpus* when you want him. Let him be taken off to gaol; he thinks he can play fast and loose with this Court, but he makes a mistake.

Turning to the debtor, his Lordship, with the preliminary observation, "You have first of all to obey the law," proceeded to explain exactly what a debtor has to do.

Debtor:—All my books were brought into the Court.

His Lordship:—Then do you expect anybody else to do them for you, while you go to the country to amuse yourself?—I did not know.

What do you think would happen to you in your own country, supposing you could not pay money you owed. You would be put in gaol. What would happen to you?—I do not understand Chinese law at all.

No. They have got a way of making you understand it very quickly.—I think the English laws are the best.

During subsequent discussion, Mr. Bruce Shepherd said he understood the man had a lot of money, and was a wealthy man in China. One of the partners of the firm to which he belonged told him (the Official Receiver) he had gone away.

His Lordship:—I commit the man, and he had better try to purge his contempt by behaving properly and giving what assistance the Official Receiver requires.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd:—One of the creditors tells me he applied to the Chinese magistrate where he believed he was for his arrest. But the magistrate stated that he (debtor) was a British subject, and he could not interfere with him. Probably, it is on account of the proceedings in China he is here just in time to be caught.

His Lordship (to debtor): Where were you born?

Debtor:—In Hongkong.

You speak English pretty well too.—I cannot speak very well.

Let him be taken to gaol.

Debtor:—Won't you permit me to remain outside of the gaol to assist the Official Receiver?

His Lordship: There is not the slightest doubt about it that if I let you out you would go off again and laugh at me?—I would not do so, my Lord.

No, I won't give you an opportunity. (To the usher). Take him off.

His Lordship, adjudged, the debtor a bankrupt, and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd Official Receiver.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Mr. P. Jones, (Vice-President), Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Hon. A. W. Brown, Dr. Pearce (Acting M. O. H.), Dr. Barnett (Assistant M. O. H.), Col. Webb, Mr. F. J. Bodeley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. E. A. Hewitt, and Mr. T. A. Hammer, Acting Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Surveyor's report for the first quarter of 1904 was submitted to the members of the Board.

Plans were deposited and passed during the quarter for the drainage of 104 houses, and plans for 211 houses were carried forward from 1903, making a total of 315, in 40 of which the drainage has been completed.

Notice for repairs to drains in 46 houses were received and 58 carried forward from 1903, being a total of 104. Of these 5 have been completed.

Certificates were granted for 38 new houses under Ord. 13 of 1901 to the effect that they have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

The drains in 446 houses were inspected and 448 minor drainage nuisances were discovered, notices to owners and occupiers being served in each case. 82 nuisances were reported to the M.O.H. and 88 to the Hon. U.P.W. to be dealt with by them. 254 choked drain traps on private property have been cleansed by the drainage inspectors.

STATISTICS.

From the date of the public health ordinance respecting the drainage of houses in the colony, that is from 1889 to the end of 1903, plans have been received for 13449 houses, 12176 have been drained, 995 cancelled, 275 were carried forward and 5654 certificates have been granted. The Hon. E. Pollock, K.C., minutes that the item of 255 choked drain traps on private property is rather disquieting. The Hon. D. P. W. asked if this number was not above the usual average. Statistics were furnished showing that, during the first quarter of 1903, 792 drain traps on private property were cleansed by the drainage inspectors, 66 during the second, 420 during the third and 427 for the last quarter of the year.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Further correspondence relative to the drainage system was circulated.

LIME-WASHING RETURNS.

The returns for the fortnight ending April 12th showed that in all 3,853 houses had been lime-washed, 192 exemptions had been granted and 46 prosecutions, on which fines amounting to \$174 had been imposed, had taken place.

Mr. A. Ramjahn minutes that these prosecutions should be avoided, the Board not being a prosecution Board. The less the public is exasperated the more likely the Board will be to secure co-operation in furthering its object. If owners of property were told by the sanitary inspectors that their premises had not been satisfactorily lime-washed they would cheerfully do the work again rather than be prosecuted.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes that there should be a fixed standard with regard to the work required. If the Board officers are allowed to pass the work each according to his own interpretation of the law there will be endless prosecutions. As already pointed out, the designation "to the satisfaction of the Board" is too vague, and it is not fair that house-owners, who are perfectly willing to do the needful, should have to grope about and find out what the Board actually wants.

RAT RETURNS.

During the week ending April 18th, 578 rats more captured in the Colony, of which 5 were infected, being a percentage of 0.86.

FIRE BRIGADE EXHIBITION.

On the 29th inst. under the patronage of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Fire Brigade will hold a contest and an exhibition on the ground at the back of the Koshing Theatre.

FIRE AT POKFLOOM STREET.

SMALL DAMAGES DONE.

Last evening fire broke out in No. 31, Pokfloom Street, a house occupied by Madam Guyon, who controls a furniture factory, and who is at present away in Manila. It happened that at about 6.30 p.m. some coolies working near the house saw smoke issuing from the window of the building, used as a warehouse for the furniture, and immediately called a policeman, who broke in the door and in the inner room saw a pile of straw mats burning on the floor. Evidently the fire had started from a small fire of straw mats burning on the floor, and a few buckets of water put out the blaze, and the Fire Brigade was not called. It is believed that some vagrant must have made his way into the building or left, and after lighting his pipe, dropped a match on the straw mat, and seeing what he had done then made off. The damage, luckily, only amounted to some \$60.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Chusan) 23rd inst.
American (Alcoa) 23rd inst.
Indian (C. Iherin Apar) 25th inst.
Canadian (Tartar) 26th inst.
German (Prinz Heinrich) 26th inst.
German (Bayern) 27th inst.
American (Copple) 29th inst.
Indian (Namsang) 31st inst.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 6th prox.
American (Korea) 13th prox.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m. The P. & O. S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m. The P. & O. S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m.

The O. & S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m. The O. & S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m. The O. & S. S. Co. will mail from Hongkong, for Calcutta, on 21st inst. at 11 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

LONDON, 19th April.

The War.

St. Petersburg reports that there are only 600 yards between the Japanese outposts and the foremost Russian outposts on the islands in the Yalu.

Admiral Makaroff's widow has been granted a pension of 20,000 roubles.

Obituary.

The death of Major Burt of the Guards is announced from a carriage accident in Piccadilly.

LATER.

The Late Admiral Makaroff's Successor.

Admiral Skrydloff has arrived at St. Petersburg before proceeding to the Far East. He received an extraordinary popular ovation, and was conjoined to save the honour of the Navy.

The U.S. Presidential Election.

The Democratic State Convention of New York has nominated Justice Parker for the Presidency.

The Budget.

The Budget shows a deficit of £5,415,000. The estimated revenue of the coming year is £139,050,000 and the expenditure £143,880,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses to suspend the sinking fund, and proposes to realize a million's worth of unclaimed stock, to add one penny on the income tax, two pence on tea, an additional surcharge on cigars, a shilling on cigarettes, a new rate of three shillings and three pence on tobacco stripped before importation, to raise the moisture limit to 32, and to introduce small drawbacks which it is hoped will increase the British export tobacco trade. £550,000 from these duties, £2,000,000 from income tax and £2,000,000 from the increase of 2d. on tea is anticipated. Sugar remains untouched.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETEXTS.

Chau Sui, a house boy employed at "Fair View," Tsing Tsai Tsui, was, this morning, charged at the instance of Inspector Langley, with obtaining goods by false pretences from the Anglo-American Store, at Elgin Road, Kowloon. Another Chinaman, Ho Huen, was charged as being an accomplice, in that he persuaded the first defendant to write a forged order for the goods. This order is as follows:—"I have given me coolies 2 large York hams, \$17.70; 4 lbs. best bacon, \$2. Mrs. Boyd, 4, Lyndhurst Road, Kowloon."

A comrade in the Anglo-American Store, testified that at 6.30 a.m. on the 20th inst., the defendant went to the store with a written order for ham and bacon, which were given him. Witness subsequently stopped the man and spoke to his master, and from information received, he caused the man's arrest.

Mr. F. H. Doolittle, proprietor of the Anglo-American Store, stated that on Monday last when he entered the store he found the order produced, but a lady was in the habit of sending such orders, witness is not in the habit of sending such orders, witness is not in the habit of sending such orders, witness is not in the habit of sending such orders.

Mrs. Boyd stated that she did not know the defendant; he was not her servant. The order shown was not in her writing, and she gave no authority to any one to write it. She dealt regularly at the store, always using a pass-book, and never sending cheques.

Indian Constable 716 gave evidence concerning the arrest of defendant, while a Chinese interpreter swore to a statement by defendant to the effect that the cheques were handed him by Ho Huen, who told him to take it to the store and get some things, and he would pay him 40 cents. He had taken cheques there before and got things and given them to Ho Huen. He did not know they were forgeries.

Sentence was deferred in order to secure his evidence in the case against Ho Huen.

Ho Huen's case was then proceeded with, Mr. P. W. Goldring appearing for the defendant. A house-boy to Captain Britton, at Elgin Road, Kowloon, recognized the hit shown as the one defendant gave him to take to the store. The defendant told him when he got the goods he was to take them to him (the defendant) and he would be paid 40 cents. He had done the same thing before. He was always paid money for getting the things, \$3 to \$10.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said he had known defendant for about a year and a half. About a month after he first knew defendant he was given a cheque to get goods for him and he got altogether about 10 hams, and about 25 lbs. of bacon. He had been to other stores with orders for the defendant. He thought the money he got was for his labour, and that the orders were all genuine. He did not think it strange that he should get as much as \$10 for carrying out the orders of the defendant.

Mrs. Boyd gave evidence, and Inspector Langley spoke as to arresting the man, and searching the premises where he found a box, in which was writing similar to that on the orders.

The manager of Ah Yung & Co. stated that defendant was accountant in his shop, and could not write or speak English. His words were held that there was no sufficient evidence to convict on the word of an untried worthy accomplice, and he would be obliged to discharge him. As regards the first defendant, Chau Sui, there were further charges of obtaining false documents on various dates, with intent to defraud various shopkeepers. He must go to six months' hard labour, with six months in the cells, and would be recommended for banishment.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN HONOURS TO JAPAN'S DEAD.

On the 1st inst., a Russian destroyer, cruising outside the entrance to Port Arthur, picked up the corpse of a Japanese naval officer floating close to where the *Fukin Maru* was sunk on the night of the 27th ultimo. Death had evidently been caused by a deep wound in the head, probably from a shell splinter. Deceased was wearing an overcoat on either arm of which was broad gold badge of rank. A short Japanese sword was found in one of the pockets and suspended by a leather strap round the shoulders was a case containing a pair of marine glasses. The body was taken on shore immediately and interred the same evening with full military honours. The cortege was preceded by a naval band, and many officers from the ships and garrison, and numerous soldiers and sailors attended the funeral. It is stated at Tokio that the remains were probably those of the late Commander Hirose.

NEARING THE FRONT.

AFFAIRS AT PINGYANG.

Pingyang, 4th April. Having been furnished with an official pass by Major Sumoto, the genial officer commanding the Commissary Department in Chinampo, I took a small Korean launch for Pingyang, via the river. Light brown in colour and about three-quarters of a mile in width, the river is affected by the tide well above Pingyang, and we made good time on the flood tide in the little launch. In the immediate vicinity of Chinampo the hills rise immediately from the water's edge and form well-defined banks.

Steaming through a rugged country, lightly timbered with small pines, we arrived at a small village named Banka-di, some thirty or forty miles up stream. This place marks the boundary for the launches, as above it there is a scarcity of water. Transferring to a small "whupan," about twenty-five feet in length, somewhat resembling the construction of Chinese boats, we resumed the voyage up river. Lazily drifting along on the tide, the single oarsman taking life in that easy, holiday fashion so common to the East, we witnessed a series of delightful landscapes. Small hillocks, rolling away into the plain and merging again in the hills beyond—fantastic in shape, firca, ped, and lightly painted with the brush of early spring—the rich brown of the dead leaves lying on the golden sand and on the grim grey rocks blending with the fresh green of new life, and above, the fleecy clouds through which penetrate the rays of the morning sun—all gave a freshness and vigour welcome after the dreariness of winter. Nestling in the gulches were little clusters of farm-houses, their straw-thatched roofs bearing the mark of wind and storm, and occasionally there was seen a white-robed peasant, whose hermitage has been so rudely awakened, sitting near by idly contemplating the scene on the water.

After a few hours we reached the outskirts of the city, and the hubbub of cries was borne down the river and we could see crowds of Korean labourers busily at work on the tons of commissariat stores in the junks at the water's edge and piled along the shore.

The landmark of time—the ancient city wall—is only a crumbling mass of masonry, and the gateway by the bridge is a relic of the days before the civilisation of Korea. Immediately on disembarking we made towards the heart of the city and obtained quarters.

Pingyang is one of those places where better to be out of than in. It is difficult to understand why Korea has been called a Hermit Kingdom, for, surrounded by the accumulated filth of ages, Pingyang itself has companions enough to belie that term!

Two main streets, one some thirty feet wide and the other barely twenty feet in width, form the business section of the city. Small squalid, and poorly constructed, the buildings are of most uninviting appearance. At present the happy expedient of housing the soldiers in the shops and placing the goods for sale outside, having been adopted, these streets are a series of bazaars, and the articles for sale form a medley as rich as could be found anywhere.

Glaring prints and son-bre liezes, numerous tin-plated and embossed, grotesque collections of iron ware—their usefulness beyond doubt but their value decidedly questionable—Manchester and German goods jostling with the products of Japan, and above it all the oppressive, stifling, dirty premises. Happily contrasted are the shops occupied by the Japanese merchants, which are, as a rule, cleanly and well-arranged. Gradually the methods and "jo" of these newcomers will oust the native traders, and the fresh influx as the result of the war will no doubt greatly accelerate this. Owing to the increased use of Japanese silver in the city numberless money-changers' establishments have sprung up. Seated on their little stools in front of benches the money-changers carry on a perfect "wrangle and gangle" with the "Tomnies" over the money that is to be changed. The yen changes for five yag, or some twenty quarter-yang pieces. These quarter-yang coins are similar to the Japanese five-sen piece, and although somewhat cumbersome, are much more preferable to the universal strings of cash they bid fair to supersede.

No doubt the general tone of the city is altered under the peculiar conditions existing, for the crowds mostly consist of coolies employed under the troops in commissariat work. Without the city walls, to the south-west, the greatest activity prevails, for here, located on a plateau, are situated the commissariat sheds. From the river, long lines of transport waggon, horses, Korean coolies, and fatigued duty soldiers may be seen transferring the loads to the encampment. Hundreds of neat transport carts are close by, waiting to take the loads of provisions along the line of communication. There are four long sheds forming a compound, and inside this the bales are stacked.

Looking down on the city from an eminence the uniformity of the housetops is seldom broken by any differently constructed building. Out on the ridges that surround the city walls can be seen, plainly silhouetted against the clear sky, the patrolling horsemen, and occasionally a returning guard. Floating jauntily over several larger buildings is the American flag, and on closer inspection the buildings prove to be the homes of missionaries. They are not at all pre-arranged buildings, mostly Korean in structure though not in surroundings.

On Easter Sunday in the glorious spring sunshine could be seen several Europeans wending their way to a building outside the walls. Within, the little congregation were holding their Easter service. And most impressive it was—that tale of Easter Day re-told, in the wilds of Korea, surrounded by all the grim realities of war—where the first food of the power had so lately been laid to their long rest, and the others were waiting the call to fight for their country's cause—how the tale of yegonne days must have been recalled!

Pingyang is not overcrowded with troops at the present time. There are only the Commissary Corps, the Hospital, and (a new addition to the battlefield, I believe) the photographic Corps; but whatever their number may have been, all the foreign residents are unanimous in saying that surely no such orderly occupation by troops has ever before been effected. There has been no quarrelling with the natives, who are well paid for their labour, and there has been an absolute freedom from petty pilage.

Prices for provisions have greatly increased, cattle fetching on the hoof some Y85 a-piece. Small Korean ponies, valued at Y20, now cost upwards of Y100 a-piece. Almost everything has proportionately advanced in price.

News of the Japanese advance is daily given to the Japanese correspondents who are here, but the usefulness of this is negated by the fact that the telegraphic facilities are not of the best, and owing to the congested state of things a wire handed in as a press message does not obtain any preference over the commercial ones. I may mention a case in point at Chinampo. I handed in a message at noon; it was composed of information that was circulating around the town and was accepted over the counter and the money in payment—about Y6—taken from me. Inquiring at 3 p.m. if the message had been dispatched I received an answer in the affirmative and thereupon left my address, &c., for any reply wires. At 6.30 I again went to the telegraph office and inquired about my telegram of the man of whom I had inquired in the afternoon and to whom I handed the message at noon. "Casualty asking at what time my first message was sent, judge my annoyance when I was informed that the message had not yet been sent, and the man in charge, who spoke English, thought it could not go! I demanded the return of my money, and after a good deal of haggling received it. Yesterday I handed in an officially-sanctioned message at a little after 12 a.m. On inquiry at 3.30 p.m. I was informed that it had not yet gone. When did it go?

Correspondents not having the division to which they are attached specified on their passes cannot take the northward trip—"J" in *Kobe Caracole*.

As previously stated, the total cost of the vessels which were destroyed in the attempts to block the entrance to Port Arthur amounted to Y1,741,800. This amount is made up by the following figures:—

Vessels sunk in the first attempt:—
"Bushu-maru" Y. 75,000
"Buyo-maru" 90,000
"Hokoku-maru" 91,800
"Jinsen-maru" 100,000
"Tenshin-maru" 267,000
Total Y. 623,800

Vessels sunk in the second attempt:—
"Fukui-maru" Y. 124,000
"Yoneyama-maru" 130,000
"Yahiko-maru" 201,000
"Chiyo-maru" 163,000
Total Y. 618,000

The prices seem high when it is considered that they were described as old vessels.

RUSSIANS AT LIAOYANG.

The *Sin Wan Pao* is told by a Fengtien despatch that each of the eight gates of the Inner City of Moukden has been guarded by a Russian sentinel while the eight gates of the Outer City had been watched by Chinese soldiers, but lately the Russians suddenly and without authority removed the Chinese watchmen and replaced them by their own nationals. Large and small carts, and luggage and goods or merchants leaving or entering the city are vigorously searched at the gates by the Russians. The Russians have been digging entrenchments and erecting forts at a point eight miles east of the City. They have also been putting up more forts in the western suburb.

The Russian authorities at Port Arthur and Newchwang are said to be playing some ridiculous tricks. They march a number of men and guns from the station to the forts or barracks as if they had just arrived at the place from the interior and then a sent back to the station during the night by some byways. The men and guns are again sent out in the morning and in it is placed are deceived as to the real strength of the garrison and reports get about of constant arrivals of Russian troops.

NEWS FROM KOREA.

(From Japanese Exchange.)
The Korean troops hitherto stationed at Pingyang set out for Kiojo on the 11th inst. The Korean authorities give the number of men as 650; but it is probable that there are not more than 300.—Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, has forwarded an official note to the Government asking them to take steps to ensure adequate protection for the officials, contractors and coolies employed on the Seoul-Fusan Railway, as the entire line is to be completed as soon as possible now. As the site for the Seoul station is narrow, permission has been asked for a further lot of 2,000 subso.

Most of the shells fired into Port Arthur during the bombardment of March 10th are said to have been ammunition found on board the captured steamer *Manchuria* which was bound for Port Arthur with 7,000 tons of war material. The Russians were greatly surprised at finding their own shells bursting among them. Thirty casualties occurred in one large fort, and the total Russian casualties were over three hundred killed and wounded. A Newchwang correspondent gives these figures as authentic.

The Russians do not allow Chinese telegrams to pass from Manchuria freely, the Government are employing mounted messengers to bring important news.

The Russians are commandeering provisions and other things in Mongolia on an extensive scale. The Mongolian chiefs are not strong enough to oppose the Russians and the Chinese Government are greatly troubled about the matter.

The Moscow municipality has provided the necessary material for the establishment of hospital boats on the Amur, Sungari, and other rivers running through the probable field of war.

The prisoners that are taken by the Japanese in this war are to be kept at Hiroshima, Osaka and Tokio. The prisoners taken during the China-Japan war were confined in these cities, it will be remembered.

The following official despatch from Rear-Admiral Hosoya has been received by the Government:—
"The Commander of the gunboat *Kanmon*, acting on instruction given by the undersigned, sent second Lieutenant Yamaguchi with five men on a Korean fishing junk to ... The party returned to their boat on the 11th. The party discovered seven Russians on a Korean junk coming over to Toripoo (near Kyongang) on the 10th at 2 p.m. and opened fire on them, the cavalry on shore on this side of the Yalu co-operating with them. A number of other Russians in a large junk came up to their comrades' support, but after a short time they all retreated. The Lieutenant followed them to the right bank of the Yalu. The Russians landed as fast as they could and at once fled. The engagement lasted for one hour and a half. The Russians lost one man and had two wounded. We sustained no loss at all. On inspecting the junks left by the Russians we found that in running away they left ten shots and nearly 400 empty cartridges. The Russians are believed to be cavalymen on picket duty."

THE BURNING OF THE KOREAN EMPEROR'S PALACE.

The Consul-General for Japan at Shanghai received the following official telegram from Tokio:—
On the 14th inst. at 10 p.m. a fire broke out from the Kanneiden building of the Korean Imperial Palace and all the buildings, with the exception of one building, the Kusetsen, of foreign type, were entirely destroyed. The Emperor had taken himself to the Library of the Imperial Household Department. The fire started accidentally in a chamber of the Kanneiden building where the Kang (native fire-place) was being repaired. During the conflagration the Japanese gendarmes and soldiers exerted their utmost endeavours for the personal safety of the Emperor and for extinguishing the fire. This deed of our soldiers has caused a very good feeling in the Imperial Household. The foreign Ministers to Korea also expressed their thanks for the efforts made in protecting the Legations near the Palace.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed:—
Union Insurance \$515 b.
China Sugars 125 b.
Whampoa Docks 207 b.
Kowloon Wharves 95 b.
Hongkong Hotels 132 b.
Green Islands 25
Shanghai Lands 4 p.m.
Farnham's 145 b.
Hongkew Wharfs 124 b.
Chinese Engineering 55 b.
Sumitras 57 b.
Langkats 287 b.

Shanghai advices, of 16th inst., states: Business reported:—Tug and Lighters at Tls. 474. Lands at Tls. 107. Langkats at Tls. 292 cash. Tls. 295 for April, and Tls. 303 for June. Major Bros. at Tls. 374. Business done direct:—Lands at Tls. 107. Waterworks at Tls. 400.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following résumé of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan and Co.'s report, published on the 14th April. I must have not been brisk this week, and our market shows a tendency to drag, especially in the Docks which have receded from the high rates paid last week to clear settlement accounts. Indos are easier and Wharf shares have tumbled 15 points. Langkats are unchanged. On London the demand rate has firmed up from the lowest point established 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 obtainable to-day. From Hongkong 1 day is quoted 7 1/2 Consol £884. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks were placed at 160. In Hongkong the rate is firmer to-day. London quotes £63. National Banks are still wanted.

Insurances.—Fires.—A large fire occurred at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and involved the Hongkong and China Fire Insurance Co.'s in losses estimated to be under \$50,000 each. Rates are slightly weaker in consequence.

Marines.—Nothing has been done in these stocks with the exception of a small lot of China Traders at \$57. Unions have advanced to \$490. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were sold at Tls. 105, Tls. 102 1/2, Tls. 100 and Tls. 150 for cash. Ye teiday April shares were placed at Tls. 150. For June sales at Tls. 165 to Tls. 170 are reported. July at Tls. 150. Bears are worrying the market. Shares are in demand at the close. Kowloon are quiet. Yangtze Godowns are offering at Tls. 85. Shipping.—Indo-China: The scarcity of available shares in currency is hardening rates and sustains this stock. For cash transactions are reported Tls. 68 to Tls. 67 1/2. Shares are wanted. For this month's account Tls. 69 1/2, 70, Tls. 64 and Tls. 68 have been done. For

July Tls. 73, Tls. 71, Tls. 69, 70, are published. Shipping generally is improving and good rates are obtainable at present. There are buyers of Macao Steamboats at \$28. Tugs were sold at Tls. 48 1/2 and Tls. 47 for ordinary and at Tls. 4 1/2 for preference.

Docks.—Farnham Boyds have steadily declined from Tls. 151 1/2, Tls. 145 to Tls. 144 for cash. For April Tls. 151 was obtained in the early part of the week. June at Tls. 154 and afterwards at Tls. 147 1/2. July shares have been sold at Tls. 150, Tls. 146 1/2, 148 1/2, 147 1/2, 146 1/2, 145 1/2, 144 1/2, 143 1/2, 142 1/2, 141 1/2, 140 1/2, 139 1/2, 138 1/2, 137 1/2, 136 1/2, 135 1/2, 134 1/2, 133 1/2, 132 1/2, 131 1/2, 130 1/2, 129 1/2, 128 1/2, 127 1/2, 126 1/2, 125 1/2, 124 1/2, 123 1/2, 122 1/2, 121 1/2, 120 1/2, 119 1/2, 118 1/2, 117 1/2, 116 1/2, 115 1/2, 114 1/2, 113 1/2, 112 1/2, 111 1/2, 110 1/2, 109 1/2, 108 1/2, 107 1/2, 106 1/2, 105 1/2, 104 1/2, 103 1/2, 102 1/2, 101 1/2, 100 1/2, 99 1/2, 98 1/2, 97 1/2, 96 1/2, 95 1/2, 94 1/2, 93 1/2, 92 1/2, 91 1/2, 90 1/2, 89 1/2, 88 1/2, 87 1/2, 86 1/2, 85 1/2, 84 1/2, 83 1/2, 82 1/2, 81 1/2, 80 1/2, 79 1/2, 78 1/2, 77 1/2, 76 1/2, 75 1/2, 74 1/2, 73 1/2, 72 1/2, 71 1/2, 70 1/2, 69 1/2, 68 1/2, 67 1/2, 66 1/2, 65 1/2, 64 1/2, 63 1/2, 62 1/2, 61 1/2, 60 1/2, 59 1/2, 58 1/2, 57 1/2, 56 1/2, 55 1/2, 54 1/2, 53 1/2, 52 1/2, 51 1/2, 50 1/2, 49 1/2, 48 1/2, 47 1/2, 46 1/2, 45 1/2, 44 1/2, 43 1/2, 42 1/2, 41 1/2, 40 1/2, 39 1/2, 38 1/2, 37 1/2, 36 1/2, 35 1/2, 34 1/2, 33 1/2, 32 1/2, 31 1/2, 30 1/2, 29 1/2, 28 1/2, 27 1/2, 26 1/2, 25 1/2, 24 1/2, 23 1/2, 22 1/2, 21 1/2, 20 1/2, 19 1/2, 18 1/2, 17 1/2, 16 1/2, 15 1/2, 14 1/2, 13 1/2, 12 1/2, 11 1/2, 10 1/2, 9 1/2, 8 1/2, 7 1/2, 6 1/2, 5 1/2, 4 1/2, 3 1/2, 2 1/2, 1 1/2, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1/316912650057057350374175801344, 1/633825300114114700748351602688, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st May.
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SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	23rd "
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Kwangshah, Ch. s.s., 1,530, W. H. Lunt, 20th April, Shanghai 17th April, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,400, L. Dawson, 21st April, Yokohama via Kobe and Kuchino 16th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Marco Polo, Italian cruiser, 3,000, Peerbircroft, 21st April, Singapore 5th April.
Kwangshah, Br. s.s., 1,530, H. Harris, 21st April, Canton 20th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1,400, Benson, 21st April, Canton 20th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Bengal, Br. s.s., 1,750, G. Phillips, 21st April, Shanghai 17th April, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kohschang, Ger. s.s., 1,299, T. Spiesen, 21st April, Bangkok 13th April, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
Foyle, Br. s.s., 2,690, A. T. Page, 21st April, Moji 15th April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangshah, for Shanghai.
Kongnam, for West River.
Aperade, for Hoihow.
Ho Ho, for Canton.
Kwangshah, for Canton.
Kwangshah, for West River.
Tyr, for Canton.
Courte, for Singapore.
Fookwang, for Canton.
Wingchah, for Macao.

Departures.

April 21.

Wahora, for Amoy.
Hoihow, for Saigon.
Lokang, for Canton.
Rainbow, Am. cruiser, for Manila.
Meiyou, for Shanghai.
Germania, for Moji.
Pronto, for Hoihow.
Bink Thuan, for Saigon.
Hoihow, for Saigon.
Kowloon, for Shanghai.
Trie Lee, for Bombay.
Kwangshah, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Taiyuan, from Japan—Messrs. Keith and Brown.
Per Kwangshah, from Shanghai—Messrs. C. E. Hearty, H. H. Falconer, R. J. Heller, and 78 Chinese.
Per Siberia, from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Sheridan, Mrs. G. Malcolm, Masters Robert and Gerald Malcolm, Mrs. J. H. Blount, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Severance, Miss M. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Clarke, Mrs. E. Young, Mrs. O. Okamura, Mrs. F. Clendenen, Capt. C. D. Palmer, Rev. C. J. Hardy, Miss Lottie McHesey, Messrs. F. C. Keil, Roger Gorman, L. Greig, Chas. E. Munton, I. F. Quirk, G. S. Hoad, T. B. Holiday, J. Inouye, R. A. Brown, P. S. Noth, A. M. Oliveira, Z. M. Smith, C. Mandelbaum, H. Sutherland, A. B. Tanner, T. P. Gaddis, Allan Cameron, W. M. van Houton, T. D. McKay, S. C. Edmondson, F. M. Hickok, James Hamilton, I. B. Townsend, Z. O. Dean, S. Young and K. B. McKee.
Per Hoihow, from Hongkong—Mr. H. Buray Ray, from Shanghai—Messrs. H. Travelfe, Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Giles and 3 native servants, Messrs. A. G. Newcomen and native servant, H. Kropf, G. Burdick, I. Indu, Mr. T. Mitchell, and 1 Chinese Stammer. For Penang—Mr. H. Kynard, For Colombo—Mr. L. Chikaya, and 1 Indian. For London from Yokohama—Mr. J. J. and Miss D. de Messrs. Graham, P. Swerion and G. Pocock. From Shanghai—Mr. W. H. Barham, Mr. G. P. Dorovan, Miss Robert, Mr. A. R. Graves, Miss Sidiway, Mr. C. D. Nicholls, Capt. and Mrs. Bagshaw, Mrs. H. Rawcliff, and Mr. R. R. Hynd. For Marseilles—Rev. and Mrs. Engdahl, 2 children and infant. From Kobe for Penang—Mr. R. Mitchell.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Chusan	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	April 23
Algoa	Manila	P. M. Co.	April 23
Empire	P. Darwin	G. L. & Co.	April 24
Catharine	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	April 25
Strasbourg	Singapore	H. A. L.	April 25
Prinz Heinrich	Japan	M. & Co.	April 26
Tartar	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	April 26
Bayer	Singapore	M. & Co.	April 27
Philippine	Manila	C. J. J. & Co.	April 28
Copie	Calcutta	P. M. Co.	April 29
Namanga	Calcutta	P. M. Co.	May 6
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	May 6
Indrapura	Portland	P. & A. Co.	May 11
Korea	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	May 13

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,505, C. J. Mattock, 19th April, Saigon 15th April, Rice, Flour and Cotton Seed.—J. M. & Co.
Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th April, Vancouver, B.C. 7th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
British Trader, Br. s.s., 2,170, R. E. Hutchison, 12th April, Barry 25th Feb., Coal.—H. B. M. S. Government.
Chenao, Br. s.s., 1,349, F. D. Northcombe, 21st April, Iloilo 17th April, Sugar, Gen.—B. & S.
Chunshan, Br. s.s., 1,281, J. D. Jenkins, 12th April, Saigon 8th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Cyrus, Br. s.s., 2,174, F. Simmons, 12th April, Japan 7th April, Rice—Samuel & Co.
Ferndeus, Br. s.s., 2,448, R. J. Fisher, 13th April, Rangoon 30th Mar., Rice—Order.
Fritjof, Norw. s.s., 891, Haraldsen, 20th April, Tamsui 17th April, Gen.—O. S. K.
Giang Bee, Br. s.s., 1,198, Dunloss, 19th April, Sourabaya (Java) 11th April, Sugar and Gen.—Heng Seng Chiang.
Glenshiel, Br. s.s., 2,204, E. Warner, R.N.P., 13th April, London via Singapore 27th Feb., Gen.—McG. B. & Gow.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,181, T. S. Roach, 20th April, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 10th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,205, R. D. Caswell, 19th April, Shanghai 15th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Heathdene, Br. s.s., 2,740, H. R. Kettle, 19th April, Moji 6th April, Coal.—B. & S.
Hoihow, Br. s.s., 896, W. Shaw, 20th April, Swatow 19th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Hugen, Norw. s.s., 829, Gothey, 7th April, Moji 1st April, Coal—Arigaara Thoresen & Co.
Hysan, Br. s.s., 4,852, Davies, 18th April, Singapore 12th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Isle de Negros, Am. s.s., 200, Lantilgen, 7th April, Manila 3rd April, Ballast.—B. & Co.
Ismail, Br. s.s., 1,381, A. E. Stebbing, 11th April, Rangoon via Singapore 29th Mar., Rice—J. M. & Co.
Keongwui, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Mollermann, 17th April, Bangkok 10th April, Rice and Teakwood.—M. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Jackson, 18th April, Saigon 14th April, Rice, &c.—Wo Fat Sing.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,224, E. I. Tadd, 17th April, Calcutta 1st April, Penang 7th, and Singapore 11th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Lord Ormonde, Br. s.s., 2,513, James Aiken, 20th April, Barry Dock 5th Mar., Coal.—A. K. & Co.
Marie Jensen, Ger. s.s., 2,200, Bendixen, 7th April, Java Ports 29th Mar., Sugar—Tung Kee.
Narshan, Br. s.s., 1,290, F. F. Stovell, 6th April, Saigon 2nd April, Rice—B. & Co.
Nithsdale, Br. s.s., 2,214, John Cameron, 10th April, Muroran (Japan) 9th April, Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Oscar II, Norw. s.s., 2,000, R. Olsen, 10th April, Moji 15th April, Coal.—M. B. K.
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, B. Randell, 14th April, Bangkok 7th April, Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Pronto, Norw. s.s., 817, T. Seaberg, 20th April, Newchwang 14th April, and Cheloo 13th, Reans and Oil.—E. A. T. Co.
Samson, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Rehwaldt, 10th April, Kohschang (Bangkok) 13th April, Rice and Timber.—M. & Co.
Sandyford, Br. s.s., 2,052, W. Stephens, 18th April, Kuchino 13th April, Coal.—B. & Co.
Seward, Am. transport, 1,200, Croskey, 20th April, Manila 16th April.
Siberia, Am. s.s., 1,655, J. T. Smith, 20th April, San Francisco 23rd Mar., and Shanghai 18th April, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Sishan, Br. s.s., 845, A. Jones, 20th April, Saigon 16th April, Rice and Meal.—B. & Co.
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. Jenkins, 12th April, Saigon 7th April, Rice and Cotton.—B. & Co.
Tweeddale, Br. s.s., Milne, 16th April, Moji 10th April, Ballast.—G. L. & Co.
Zafro, Br. s.s., 1,611, Rodger, 18th April, Manila 16th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Algoa Bay, Br. bq., 1,111, Title, 4th Mar., Hongay 15th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.
Arrow, Br. 4-masted bq., 2,971, McDonald, 17th Mar., from New York, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.
Maria Le, Ital. bq., 1,118, D. Urso, 9th April, Freemantle 7th Feb., Sandalwood—Order.
April 20 at 10 a.m. April 20 at 4 p.m.
Barometer 30.04 29.96
Temperature 71 71
Humidity 86 80
Rainfall 0.19 —

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Canton—Per Hankow, 22nd April, 7.30 A.M.
Bangkok—Per Takung, 22nd April, 8 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per Keongwai, 22nd April, 9 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver—Per Hyson, 22nd April, 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 22nd April, 10 A.M.
Saigon—Per Lyster, 22nd April, 1 P.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 22nd April, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai—Per Yunnan, 22nd April, 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kwangshah, 22nd April, 3 P.M.
Kuchino—Per Oscar II, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Canton—Per Pouan, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Nantun—Per Taichun, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Sanbu—Per Hoi Fu, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Wingchah, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Hongay—Per Taichun, 22nd April, 5 P.M.
Canton—Per Honam, 23rd April, 9 A.M.
Manila—Per Zafro, 23rd April, 9 A.M.
Amoy—Per Nanshan, 23rd April, 10 A.M.
Rangoon, India, via Tuticorin—Per Bengal, 23rd April, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 23rd April, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Shaoxing, 23rd April, 3 P.M.
Nantun—Per Taichun, 23rd April, 5 P.M.
Sanbu—Per Hoi Fu, 23rd April, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Wingchah, 23rd April, 5 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Fritjof, 23rd April, 5 P.M.
Canton—Per Fatsan, 24th April, 9 A.M.
Hoihow, Singapore and Bangkok—Per Paklat, 25th April, 9 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 26th April, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Strassburg, 26th April, 5 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Purnea, 27th April, 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 27th April, 10.45 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Tuticorin—Per Prince Heinrich, 27th April, 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Sunghang, 27th April, 3 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Wuchang, 28th April, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Rubi, 30th April, 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 30th April, 11 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Tuticorin—Per Annam, 3rd May, 11 A.M.

Books containing stamps of the following denominations may be obtained at the counter of General Post Office for \$1.00 each.

16 stamps at 4 cents.
12 " " 2 " "
12 " " 1 " "

Until further notice the transmission of correspondence via Dailny and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.

Parcels are now accepted for transmission to Batavia and the Dutch East Indies "direct."

Scale of charges as follows:—
1 lb. to 3 lbs.—\$1.15
4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—\$1.50
8 lbs. to 11 lbs.—\$2.00

Greatest length 2 feet.
length and Girth 4 feet.
No Insurance.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

April 18th, 1904, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.
Vladivostok	30.24	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	30.24	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	30.24	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	30.24	—	—	—	—
Kobe	30.24	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	30.24	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	30.24	—	—	—	—
Oshima	30.24	—	—	—	—
Naha	30.24	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki	30.24	—	—	—	—
Taihou	30.24	—	—	—	—
Taipei	30.24	—	—	—	—
Tainan	30.24	—	—	—	—
Koshu	30.24	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	30.24	—	—	—	—
Weihsien	30.24	—	—	—	—
Guthrie	30.24	—	—	—	—
Sharp Peak	30.24	—	—	—	—
Canton	30.24	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	30.24	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	30.24	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	30.24	—	—	—	—
Macao	30.24	—	—	—	—
Hai Phong	30.24	—	—	—	—
Manila	30.24	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	30.24	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	30.24	—	—	—	—
Cebu	30.24	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	30.24	—	—	—	—

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—16th March—Maria, Kilda, 18th March—Voronej Breitsht, 22nd March—Hysan, Oldenburg, Doreoch, Thyra, Orange, Neri, 25th March—Arragon, Palma, Salvat, Strassburg, 30th March—Aragonia, Benmohr, Angus, Simoom, 6th March—Bayern, Pera, Deucalion, Ella, Sagami, Theodorowilla, Gerda, 9th April—Ernest Simoni, Titania, Gisela, Plantmars, Verona, Ulysses, Segovia, Algorta, 13th April—Sando, Schuylikill, 16th April—Calhau, Sydney, Tenkai, Borneo, Courtfield, Indramaya, Silverlip, 20th April—Vindobona, Elaine, Helmdal, Silhonia.

Homeward—18th March—Alesia, Alchous, 30th March—Macduff, 9th April—Roon, 13th April—Socotra.
Arrivals at Home—16th March—Ambria, Himeria, Prinsess Maria, 18th March—Lowther Castle, Syria, Maria Valeria, 22nd March—Yarra, Nestor, 25th March—Gera, Nubia, 30th March—Glenloch, Warsburg, Denbighshire, 6th March—Toidor, Kintuck, Seydlitz, Hudson, 9th April—Palermo, Australier, Palermo, 13th April—C. Ferd, Laeis, Keemun, 16th April—Radnorshire, 20th April—Moyuna, Oanfa.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Akuzawa, N. Lamont, W. A.
Allen, Gen. H. S. Leggett, E. A.
Anderson, Mr. Lewis, A. R.
Black, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, J. H.
Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lyon, H. G.
Bonner, E. A. Macgowan, R. J.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Mackie, C. Gordon
Brown, W. S. Marriott, Dr. O.
Buck, Hart. Mast, Sidney
Clark, Geo. J. Mast, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Clark, W. G. McAvan, T. P.
Clem, Mr. and Mrs. J. McElroy, Miss
L. McKie, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Colson, F. S. Miller, P. L.
Coulson, C. H. Monro, R.N., Com. C. S.
Davies, Mrs. J. T. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs.
Deacon, F. B. E. O.
Dean, G. Newington, A. G.
Derbyshire, J. H. North, C. J.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. F.
Downing, J. C. Osborn, E.
Ehrlich, A. Pattie, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pike, R.N., Lt. & Mrs. J. A.
Fisher, H. G. Potter, A. G.
Glover, C. Potts, W. H.
Grant, A. W. Sayle, R. T. D.
Grant, L. C. Schmeier, W. S.
Hall, Capt. T. Summers, Mr. and Mrs.
Hamblyn, J. H. Skott, C.
Hampersley, B. F. Somerville, Geo.
Hanford, H. B. Stanley, H. H.
Harfurst, R. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S.
Hart, R. G. Mrs. T. S.
Haughton, W. H. Stuart, Mrs. Leslie C.
Hayton, J. T. Sullivan, Miss
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, C. B.
Icely, Rev. F. Trimmet, W. D.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S.
Johannsen, E. Whitton, Mrs. A. M.
Katsch, E. A. Wolff, Philip
Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. W. W.
Kirkwood, Miss C. C.

KOWLOON.

Bell, Mrs. J. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. B.
Boyle, W. H. Mardon, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Broughton, J. P. McKillop, H. G.
Cauchin, J. Menashy, R.
Christie, Mr. & Mrs. D. Vair, Geo. A.
Cronin, John. Ness, J. O.
Dalley, Mr. Newberry, R. H.
Davis, F. O. Nicholas, J. C.
Dufour, Mrs. H. Legario, G.
Dulot, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. M. E.
Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pfiederer, E. J.
Guernin, Mr. & Mrs. Pilavie, Mr.
Guernot, Mr. Rees, L. C.
Harris, J. D. Robert, A. G.
Hayler, L. Robertson, W. R.
Howard, R. Rutherford, R. H.
Howard, R. G. Swaby, Thomas C.
Helme, E. B. Trimmham, N. S. P.
Loir, J. Williams, W. H.

KING EDWARD.

Brandt, C. M. Patin, G.
Clark, Mrs. E. W. Raiton, W. A.
Frank, A. Reau, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Furse, E. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. T. J.
Haughton, Miss M. E. Shepherd, Bruce
Jameson, J. Wait. Stephens, Mr. & Mrs.
Keel, R. A., Lt.-Col. F. M. J. D.
Kerr, Mrs. F. E. Stoke, Mrs.
Kooy, G. W. I. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Musile, Ed. (Consul for) Taylor, Mrs. S. W.
Peru) Walker, A. T.
Ough, A. H. Vaughan, H. J.
Palmer, Thos. Wilton, G. F.
Palmer, Mrs.

THOMAS.

Adanis, F. R. Marroni, M.
Bakke, J. O. Parker, H. E.
Berrain, C. F. Pelmer, Chas. B.
Bish, Wm. N. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Cancesan, N. W. J.
Coyle, J. Pington, C. D. U.
Crego, Mr. Rinker, T. E.
Dunlat, A. E. Sharp, Edward
Eastman, M. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. S.
Eskjens, E. P. Forman, J. G.
Forman, J. G. Hough, Dr.
Hough, Dr. Jensen, Mr.
Jensen, Mr. Kerman, L. E.
Key, G. W. Lehman, E.

KOWLOON.

Baker, Col. Jewell, F. F.
Daly, D. and Mrs. L.
Dye, H. S. and children
Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr.
J. B. Murchie, Mr.
Jemonger, Lieut.-Col. Yokura, K. and Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.
Austen, R.N., Staff Menocal, D. A.
Surgeon and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Crowden, Mrs. & Miss Grant
Crofton, R. H. Smith, Mr. E. Grant
Craig, W. E. Whitlow, Mr. & Mrs.
Dann, G. H. and child
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.
Lauder, F. and children

PEAK.

Beattie, J. M. Lowe, D. R.
Beattie, M. P. Martin, R.
Benson, Mr. & Mrs. McDermott, A. P. B.
Bunny, Lieut. Col. F. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert
Bunny, Major and Mrs. Perry, F.
Bunny, Miss Pollock, H. E.
Brawn, Col. L. F. Post, N.
Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Major and Mrs.
Dymock, R. A. Reid, T. H.
Ehlerderke, Capt. Rice, P. J.
Foote, R.N., Capt. and Sawer, Mrs. W. E.
Mrs. Sinclair, A.
Frege, Mr. and Mrs. Sk-Iton, Mr.
French, Major G. A. Skelton, Mrs.
Grant, R.N., Eng. Lieut. Smith, A. Findlay
A. R. Smith, C. W.
Hudig, D. Spalckhaver, W. O. C.
Hamilton, Major Steavenson, D.
Hamilton, J. E. Stokes, Mr.
Hardy, R.N., Comman- Sutherland, Mr. and
der and Mrs. Mrs. J. and child
Hays, I. Uffel, W. von
Hewitt, F. T. B. Watkins, R.E., Capt.
Holborow, Mr. and Mrs.
Jeffery, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs.
Jeffrey, H. W. Wenborn, S. T.
King, Mr. White, Dr. and Mrs.
Longstaff, G. B. M. J.
Longstaff, Miss Yates, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH COAL PIT.

While working in a Hanley coal pit some years ago John Henshall lost an eye from a spark at the pick-end. The injury set up inflammation, which compelled the doctors to remove the eye. Finding his occupation as a miner gone, he has since worked as a gardener and at odd work. He is a most respectable and intelligent man, the victim of repeated misfortunes.



Mr. John Henshall.

Victim of an accident at Hanley.

"I am getting on in years," he said—"nearly sixty-eight—and since I lost my eye I have done no work in the pits. That is, however, not the only trouble I have had. For two years I was laid up with an attack of liver complaint, which caused acute indigestion. I also suffered from nervous debility. I had agonising pains in the head, and was subject to feelings of giddiness. I was hardly able to eat, and got into a very weak, low, and depressed state of health. Indeed, I used to feel at times like a man out of his mind, and but for Dr. Williams' pink pills I don't know what would have become of me.

"To see if I could get any benefit," said Mr. Henshall, continuing his story, "I went to Rhyl, and spent three weeks at one of the convalescent homes there. But I got no better; in fact, while I was at Rhyl I thought my end was approaching, and feeling that I should rather die at home, I came back to Staffordshire. I still suffered on my return, and for a time I became an out-patient at the North Staffordshire Infirmary. It was Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people that eventually cured me."

"How came you to take them?"
"Why, my son came from the North of England to visit me, and to see if the change would do me any good I went back with him to his home. My son was at that time taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and he gave me some to try. I took the greater part of a bottle and in a fortnight they made a new man of me. I was able to go to work.

"And how is your health to-day?" was the next question.

"Oh, I am much better," replied Mr. Henshall, "I have a better appetite, my nerves are stronger, and I seem to have more vigour in me. Considering my age, I am feeling very fit indeed."

Mr. Henshall, asked if he had any objection to his story being published, said: "I have only told you what is true, and there can be no objection to that being published."

The experience of Mr. Henshall is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from poor blood and shattered nerves—anaemia, bile, consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion, kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula. Dr. Williams' pink pills have cured these and other diseases in countless cases. Women especially help in those characteristic troubles which they do not talk about. The pills are not a cure-all. They cure by action on the blood and on the nerves, curing fits, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia. Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills post free from Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London, for two shillings and ninepence; but can be had at all medicine shops if you take care to get the right ones, which did so much good to this victim of Accident and Misfortune.

[30]

AN ALARMED ACTRESS.

TRAGIC STORY ENDS HAPPILY.

"Who that has not been on the stage can know the strain of rehearsals?" asked Miss Alice Hope, a well known West of England Actress. "Many real tragedies are enacted on the other side of the Stage Curtain. Out of sight of the audience, and undreamed of by the public, many a Player fights the Battle of Life against terrible odds."

"A few months ago," continued Miss Hope, "my health gave way in the most alarming manner. My appetite, which had been always of the best, left me. At night I could get no rest, and in the morning felt more dead than alive. I was a martyr to neuralgia. Of course, I had to eat, but I couldn't digest my meals. Food



gave me acute pains in the chest, which made me afraid to take my last appetite

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for HAVANA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd April,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLUMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX;

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1904,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"ANNAM," Captain R. Girard, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave
this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLUMBO with
the Australian Line S.S. *Nera* bound for
MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON
only on MONDAY, the 2nd May, Specie
and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same
day. No Cargo will be received on board on
TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's
Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,606	W. M. Smith	May 21
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	June 28
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	Aug. 4
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,606	W. M. Smith	Sept. 1
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Oct. 1

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamers for Manila.

<i>Shawmut</i>	9,606	W. M. Smith	Ab. May 3
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Ab. June 8

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

Consignees.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FROM NEW YORK.

S.S. "ARABIA."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that
the Cargo ex the above steamer has
arrived here by

S.S. "HYSON."

For delivery, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. *Doune* and *Sidon*, from Havre,
ex s.s. *Sidon*, from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville
de Constantine* and *Ville de Rochefort*,
in connection with above Steamers, are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, the 18th instant, re-
questing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore MONDAY, the 25th instant, or they will
not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MANILA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
intimation is given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees and
the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARMENIA."

Captain First, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th instant, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 20th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CLAVERING,"

FROM PORTLAND, OR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
are hereby notified that their
Cargo is now being discharged into lighters, at
their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"SIBERIA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered
after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 P.M.,
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/8/- = \$22.094 for half-year ending 31.12.1903.....	64%	\$657 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited.	4,453	£10	£8	\$6,500,000	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903.....	52%	London 63 1/2
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	\$175,533		None.....		\$35 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
On on Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1903.....	64%	\$510 buyers
China Trade Insurance Company, Limited	21,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$569,143	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903.....	64%	\$59 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$784,415	Tls. 271,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902.....		Tls. 67 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$906,872	\$186,284	\$12 for 1901.....	9%	135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$906,872	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902.....	8%	\$185 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,308,856	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902.....	8%	\$287 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902.....	8 1/2%	\$83
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$350,000	\$41,538	\$1 1/2 for second half-year 1903.....	10 1/2%	29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$633,000	£5 380	10/- for 1903.....	6%	\$95 sales
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$149,409	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900.....		\$21 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$149,409	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903.....	8 1/2%	\$35 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$137	\$1.20 for year ending 30.4.03.....	3 1/2%	\$32
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000		\$8 for second half year 1902.....	11%	\$145
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$4,000,000	\$19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903.....	5%	22 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	\$200,000	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903.....	5 1/2%	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$500,000	Tls. 55,541	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 4 1/2.....	9 1/2%	Tls. 47 sales
Do. Preference	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$500,000		Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2.....	7 1/2%	Tls. 46 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901.....		\$114 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897.....		\$10 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$350,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03.....	5%	Tls. 50 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	\$400,000	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903.....		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-.....		\$6 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$10,000,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-.....		Tls. 6.20 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$425,340	\$5 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half year 1903.....	6 1/2%	\$206 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,570,000	Tls. 43,124	Int. of Tls. 5 for half year ending 31.10.03.....	7%	Tls. 147 1/2 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$3,700,000		\$5 for first half year 1903.....	4 1/2%	\$250 buyers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$600,000		\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903.....	6 1/2%	\$150 buyers
Do. Preference	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$275,000		\$7 dividend.....	6 1/2%	\$105 buyers
Howarth Friskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,200,000	\$58,015	\$10 for first half year 1903.....	5 1/2%	\$97 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000		Final of \$1 1/2 making \$5 for 1903.....	5 1/2%	\$97 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,000,000	Tls. 22,895	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903.....	7 1/2%	Tls. 150 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$250,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903.....	10%	Tls. 185
New Anny Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$360,000	\$4,548	\$2 1/2 for 1902.....	6 1/2%	\$37 1/2 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$51,966	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903.....	8%	\$48 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$2,600,000	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903.....	7 1/2%	Tls. 107 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	5,250	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$525,000	Tls. 325	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903.....	7%	Tls. 130 sales</